Vot. XXXVII... No. 11,469.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAPITAL VERY QUIET. OF INTEREST IN LOANS ON REAL ESTATE-THE

STATE TROOPS-GENERAL THEMES, The officers of the 23d Ohio have sent to Mrs. Haves a miniature log-hut, in silver, in memory of one of the campaigns of the regiment. Secretary McCrary is preparing a report upon the enrolled militia of the country, in which a larger appropriation for arms is recommended, in order to lead to a the time for the meeting of Congress to the 1st of October. A negro was guilty of a piece of bratality on Capitol Hill, Friday night, and a crowd tried to

A LOG CABIN IN SILVER. A TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. HAYES FROM OFFICERS OF THE 23D OHIO, FOR THE SILVER WEDDING.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE. Washington, Dec. 30.-Late in the Fall of 1864 the 23d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Colonel R. B. Hayes commanding, went into Winter quarters near Kanawha Falls, W. Vz. The soldiers made for themselves comfortable huts, and for regimental headquarters they built a double log cabin in the most approved style of army architecture. When this structure was ready for occupancy, Mrs. Hayes joined her husband in camp, and the two made the cabin their Winter home. Over these snug and comfortable quarters the Colonel's wife presided with the same tact and grace of monner which have become so widely known since the same lady became hostess at the White House, and they won for her the hearts of the entire command. Some of the officers of the regiment have lately caused to be made a miniature facsimile in silver of the cabin and its immediate surroundings. The base of the piece, which is about the size of a man's hand, is inscribed, "To the mother of the Regiment." The whole is of delicate workmanship, and presents a striking picture of a spot which is remembered as the scene of many pleasant events. It will be sent to Mrs. Haves to-morrow evening, when the silver wedding of the President and his wife is to be celebrated at the White House; and although they have intimated to their friends that they will accept no presents on that occasion, an exception will doubtless be made

the events of which the gift is a reminder. A DISAPPOINTMENT TO WOMEN. CENATORS STEERLY REFUSE TO PERMIT THE SUF-PRAGISTS TO OCCUPY THE SENATE CHAMBER. INV THERERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

in this instance, on account of the givers as well as

held here next month. Owing to the refusal of the will probably take place in the large committee-room. Dr. Clemence S. Lozier and Mrs. Isabella Receber Hooker will occupy the chair, alternately, at the convention at Lincoln Hall, on January S. and about thirty leading representatives of the women's

Trust Company of Washington, and payable at the Second National Bank of this city, was defaulted last week. den, lately president of the Second National II nk, as treasurer of the Loan and Trust Company, and George W. Balloch, of Freedmen's Bureau fame, as secretary of the company. The language in which the notes are drawn is very adroitly worded, shows that the company does no more than guarantee that the title to the land securing the notes is valid. The land is in Scott, Wise and Buchanan Counties, Virginia, and comprises a tract of 300,000 acres. A great deal of excitement among persons interested has been caused, and publications charging a gigantic swindle upon the company have appeared in some of the papers of Phila

Technically the charge cannot probably be sustained. although neither can there be any doubt that many holders of the notes misinterpreted the language in which they are drawn. Many of the notes referred to are held in Washington. Some of them have been sold in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and even in Chicago. paper, General Bullock published a card in this city in

The business of the company, as stated in its charter, is, first, to examine titles to freehold property, and when found good, to certify the same; second, to furnish an improved form of real estate notes and bonds for the use of persons who desire to effect loans upon real estate located in this district and else, the property being deeded in trust to secure the notes made.

" It often occurs that parties who employ the company to examine the titles to their property also use its forms and on the back of each note is a blank left for the com pany's certificate as to the title to the land securing it. The notes are made by the owner of the land or building, as the case may be, on the company's forms. The company does not make the notes nor do any of its officers or trustees sign them, except to attest the a gnature of the maker of the note on its front, or to sign the certifi-cate of the title on the back of each note. If the company is convinced that its peculiar forms are used by 'shysters' to mislead the public, it will adopt plainer forms, leaving no possible excuse for misrepresentation. Yet we cannot see how any man of even less than ordinary intelligence can read the notes and afterwards innocently make such misrepresentations about them as are made in the article referred to. The compuny cannot, of course, control the direction or manner of negotiation of any note made in its form, any more than stationers can control their blank forms after sold

Where notes made upon our farms are secured by deeds of trust of unimproved lands, it is difficult to estimate the cash value these depressing times, but in every such instance the lands are really valuable mining and well disberred lands, and we require a convertible clause inserted in the deed of trust so that if the parties are making the transaction for the purpose of disposing of their land simply, the owner of the hote can get a deed of the bad securing it without cost of foreclosure upon default of the payment of the principal or interest when due.

While some of the notes may have gotten into the "While some of the notes may have gotten into the hands of irresponsible parties and have been hawked or mismanaged, so far as we can learn the majority of them are held by responsible parties at or near their face value. Up to this date every instainment of interest which has become done—and they are several—has been promptly paid. What may happen in the future we can't fell, but the company does not guarantee the payment of principal or interest. The company trites the closest scrutiny of parties interested as o its capital, plans, books, and particularly as to titles passed upon by it. For every transaction we have the official search of the clerks of the Courts of Record in the respective counties where the property is located under seal of the Courts, showing the property securing every note good and regular in the maker thereof. Those official searches we will gladly show to parties interested.

show to parties interested.

"As to the reference in said article to the Second
National Bank of this city, we wish to say that it has
bever in the remotest way been connected with this company. The interest and notes were at first by permission

made payable there, but by mutual consent the place of payment has been changed to the office of this company."

ALMOST A LYNCHING AFFAIR. THE PRESIDENT'S SILVER WEDDING-A DEFAULT A PAINFUL OUTRAGE ON CAPITOL HILL BY A NEGRO, AND AN ATTEMPT TO HANG HIM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Great excitement prevailed in the southeastern or Capitol Hill portion of determination of the police prevented the lynching of a negro who had been arrested. The prisoner was supposed to be the one who committed a brutal outrage of a young lady on Friday evening. The victim was Miss better organization. Default has been made in the payment of interest on certain loans secured by VirAbout 6 o'clock in the evening she was on her way to ginia real estate, which has led to a ripple of excite- deliver a bonnet from her employer to a customer. A ment among investors. There is talk of changing | burly negro assaulted her at the corner of Seventh and an alley, and there outraged, beat and bruised her, and her on the breasts, neck and shoulders, severely lacera-

Four colored men were arrested yesterday, and two today, each one on suspicion of having been guilty of the outrage. While the police were taking one of the latter, named Hall, from the house of Miss Wilson's parents where he had been partially recognized by the young lady, back to the station house, a mob of about 100 persons assembled for the purpose of taking the negro from the officers and hanging him. The crowd demanded that Hall should be turned over to them, and it is reported that a neighbor of the young girl attempted to shoot the prisoner. Owing to her severe injuries and the bruises about her face, Miss Nelson was unable distinctly to identify Hall, although she believed he was the guilty man and requested that he be locked up until she recovers her

sight.

Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. An indignation meeting of about two hundred persons was held in a church last night, and resolutions were passed to petition Congress for a stronger police force, and also neitition Congress for a stronger police force, and also neitition Congress for a stronger police force, and also neitition Congress for a stronger police force, and also neitition Congress for a stronger police force, and also neitition Congress for a stronger police force.

THE UNORGANIZED MILITIA.

NO MORE MONEY NOW SPENT TO ARM THEM THAN IN ISOS-A REPORT PREPARING BY SECRETARY

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Dec. 30.-The reply to the resolution of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, in regard to the militia enrolled in the several States, the amount annually appropriated to each State for equipments, etc., is now being prepared at the War Department, and will be transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War upon the reassembling of Congress. The resolution requests the Secretary to submit any recommendation I the militia, and the better collection of information and

long report from the Chief of Ordnance, in which he will rem w his recommendations to the effect that the annual of the Senate Chamber, the convention will not be as imposing as its promoters had hoped to make it. It was the desire of those interested to have a public hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and to use the Senate Chamber for that purpose; but the effort failing, the hearing country has grown from 8,000,000 at that time, to be a provide a property returns to be made at stated periods to the orimance office. The Act of 1808 makes an annual appropriation of \$200,000 to provide arms and equipments for the mainta; but it is argued that the population of the country has grown from 8,000,000 at that time, to

suffrage movement outside of the District, with a large number of local representatives, will take part in the proceedings. Members of the Schate Committee say they will decline to hear arguments on the bills and petitions relating to woman's suffrage except in the committee-room.

A SENSATION IN REAL ESTATE.

PROPLE WHO LENT \$250,000 ON VIRGINIA FARMS RECEIVE A SHOCK—A GUARANIEE WHICH WAS NOT A GUARANIEE.

IN THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following item appears to-day in The Sanday Chronicle, concerning certain loans on real estate, which will be read with a tention in other cities besides Washington:

The interest on some \$250,000 of promissory notes supposed to be guaranteed by the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company of Washington, and payable at the Second National Forms.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1877.

The President has recognized Barton Myers as Vice-lonsul of her Britannic Majesty at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Balva Lockward, inc.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the female lawyer, presented to the District Court, yesterday, the application of Livonia C. Dundore for appointment as constable. The court said it would consider the application.

The Controller of the Carrency reports the amount of

additional National bank notes issued during the month of December, \$1,745,640. The total amount of additional circulation issued under the Act of January 14, 1875, to date, is \$40,070,280.

In the event of the passage of the Silver Bill the mints will have to undergo some sort of reorganization in order to meet the demands of coinage. I Dr. Linderman is in favor of reestablishing the Mint at New-Orieans, and an estimate for this purpose will be sent to Congress immediately after the sliver Bill becomes a law, if it smould become a law. Efforts will also be made to secure the establishment of a new Mint between the Mississippi and the Rocky Monniains, Omana being most prominently mentioned as the proper site for it.

The question of changing the time for the meeting of Congress has been under consideration in Congressional circles for some time, and it is not doubted but that a bill will be offered soon after the reassembling of Congress will be offered soon after the reassembling of Congress changing the time of meeting from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October. The many inconveniences attending the beginning of the session in December have often been discussed, but the idea of a change has never taken definite shape until recently, when a meeting of Senators and members of both parties was held for the purpose of considering the subject.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed

the abatement of the tax assessed against the State Sayings Bank of Chicago, amounting to over \$20,000. There are six other insolvent Chicago savings banks in whose case similar relief will be granted to the depositors. It s understood that Commissioner Raum has addressed a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending that all savings banks, without distinction, shall be ing that all savings banks, without distinction, shall be relieved from taxation. He, however, favors the reten-tion, for the present of the tax on banks and bankers, and is strongly opposed to any change in the existing rate of taxation on whiskey and tobacco. Last night a young lady, nineteen years old, arrived at

police hendquarters from Trenton, N. J., from which place she had walked all the way to this city, on her way umbia, S. C., where she has an uncle residing, whom

dimbia, S. C., where she has an uncle residing, whom an hopes will aid her. She states that she left Trenton last Saturday, and walked every step of the way to this city. She gives a very intelligent statement of her adventures, and says she was grossly insulted by a Baltimore policeman, and once on the road between that city and Washington. She is the daughter of a former State Sentor of South Carolina. She states that her mother died in Trenton about four months ago. Transportation has been procured for her to Fredericksburg, Va.

The Scerptary of War will soon invite, by advertisement. The Secretary of War will soon invite, by advertisement

in the principal papers of the country, inventors of magazine guns to submit samples, and appear in person before the board of officers of which Lieutenant-Colonei J. G. Benton, Ordnance Department, is president, which meets Henton, Ordnance Department, is president, which meets at the Springfield, Mass., Armoty on the 3d of April next. The meeting of the board has been deferred until that date in order to give inventors ample time to prepare sample arms, which must be of calibre forty-five, the same as the Springfield Rifle now in use, and carry the United States service cartridge. The board will probably be in seasion until Musummer. The Secretary of War is authorized to expend \$20,000 for the manufacture of such arms. This amount, of course, will pay for only a few

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1877. hundred of them, but the number will be sufficient for a thorough trial of them.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

GENERAL EWING CONFIDENT OF ELECTION-SUIT AGAINST JOHN G. THOMPSON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30 .- Quite a new feature has been developed in the fight among the various candidates for the United States Senate. It has been well known that John G. Thompson would do all in his power toward bringing about the defeat of his old rival. against him and judgment was obtained for \$1,600. George L. Converse, Mr. Thempson's attorney, appeared ment. It is deemed probable that Parliament before the Common Picas Court, praying for an injunction restraining the execution of the judgment. Judge Bingham, who is represented warm supporter of the Hon. as a warm supporter of the House H. Pendleton, granted a temporary injunc-tion. Under ordinary circumstances the loss would not be noticed; but, brought as it is just as the would not be noticed; but, brought as it is just as the fight is commencing, and when Mr. Thompson is deeply interested, considerable significance is attached to it. Mr. Miller, the attorney employed against Mr. Thompson, is a warm supporter of General Ewing. On the other hand, Mr. Thompson's attorney is one of Mr. Pendleton's firm supporters. Mr. Thompson chains that the suit is brought at this time for the purpose of persecution and that Mr. Ewing's adherents are at the bottom of it. This is indignantly denied by General Ewing's friends, who say that it is purely a business matter; that it is understood that Mr. Thompson is making \$10,000 a year as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and people think he should pay his honest debts. General Ewing appears quite sanguine, and thinks his chances are improving. He has thirty votes pledged, which he claims he can rely on through thick and thin.

EMBEZZLING TRUST FUNDS.

Boston, Dec. 30.—George B. Bigelow, a prominent lawyer of this city, was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a warrant charging him with the embezzle ment of \$40,000 held by him in trust. Mr. Bigelow has been, for several years, one of the trustees of the Buffington estate, and there has been suspicion for some time that he has been imisappropriating the property intrusted to his care. Finally the heirs of the estate, through their attorney, determined to prosecute him. The arrest was effected at Bigelow's office in a very quiet manner, no one about the premises knowing what was going on: and very soon after the arrival of Bigelow at the police office, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$800.0 of for his appearance in court to-morrow morning. Mr. Bigelow and his filends claim that this prosecution is purely malicious, and that the hearing will bring to ben't facts which will leave no donot mat such is the

OBITUARY.

DR. D. G. DODGE,

Rouse's Point, Dec. 30.—Dr. D. G. Dodge, x Member of the Assembly, and for several years the popular Superintendent of the New-York State Inchriste Asylum at Binchamton, one of the most popular citi-zens of this county, and well known throughout the State as a skilled physician and surgion, died here at 8 o'clock this morning, after a pointui libras of eight weeks. He is to be buried at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

THE LATE COLONEL E. W. C. GREENE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—At a meeting of journalists of this city to take action on the death of Solonel E. W. C. Greene, late proprietor of The Sunday Transcript, appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Ste-phen W. Winslow and Colonel Flitzgerald, a memorr was adopted, and it was decided to attend the funeral in a body. Resolutions of respect were also adopted by the Board of Health, of which body the deceased was a member.

BANK TROUBLES. ANOTHER FAILURE.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 30.-George M WATERTOWN, N. 1., Pec. 50.—(conge at Brooks's Bank, of Lowville, has suspended payment. The l'abilities are, placed at 860,000. The assets are claimed to be equal to the habilities. The failure was caused by a lack of confidence and a run on the bank.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.-There was a savings Early yesterday. There is no nigrun uneng the

THE ASSAULT ON JUDGE KELLEYS SON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.-Judge Pierce yesterday gave his decision in the case of John B. Brown, a negro barber, who, on the night of Thanksgiving Day, the possibility of engaging the Porte in direct negoing pleaded guitty, and claiming to have been so much under the influence of liquor as not to be resconsible to his actions. The question here was an effort to have the sestence reconsidered, Judge Kelley claiming to have obtained evidence showing Brown to have been a desperate character, and that he had previously been guilty of murderous assaults upon several persons said the prisoner had pleaded guilty of earrying a connposed, and he would therefore sentence him to one

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON WESTERN

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—The loss of property on Western rivers during the past year is set down at \$5,330,000. This includes ice and coal boat disasters on the Ohio River, involving a loss of \$4,000,000. The number of lives lost in the same time is seventy; more than two-thirds of them by explosions and burning of

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 30 .- The ship Nimhus was lost off the Columbin River bar December 28. It is not known whether she foundered or was driven ashore. The crew are reported saved. The Nimbus was loaded at Portland with wheat for Cork. Ship and cargo said to be fully insured.

SHARING PROFITS WITH WORKMEN.

Hazleton, Penn., Dec. 30 .- A. Pardee & Co., of this place, and Coxe, Bros & Co., operating at Drifton. have agreed with their men to pay during 1878, when coal is above \$4 per ton at tidewater, on the basis of the wages fixed in 1875, and, when below \$4, on the same basis as in 1877.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER AGAIN CONTRADICTED. Louisville, Ky Dec. 30.-In an interview o-day, Mr. Henry Watterson stigmatized the Hon, Wm. E.Chandler's reference to him as wantonly mulicious and false, having not the least foundation in fact or surmise or theory, except the bare circumstance of his chance relationship to Senator Stanley Matthews.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 30,—Wilhelm Hoese and ohn Leffler were killed by falls of coal yesterday. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30,-Jacob Harris was recuted yesterday at Clinton, for the murder of Isaac White

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30.—The second trial of towell's torpede-hout, yesterday, was not a success, though New-London, Conn., Dec. 30,—Michael Mackey fied on Friday night of wounds inflicted by his brother in tw. John Goldard, of North Stonington.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 30.—The trial of Joseph.
J. Malia for the murder of Michael Waish, at Dunmere, about
a year ago, resulted in a vertice of guilty in the second degree.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—In the case of Levin
8. Coe, charged with killing M. M. Beach hast spring, the jury
brought in a vertice of guilty of assault and lattery, and
naming the defendant \$55.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30,—The colored school teachers of this State were in convention here last week, and did a good deal of work affecting the educational welfare of the colored children of the State. colored children of the state.
WHLKESBAREE, Penn., Dec. 30,—Thomas Durkin has been arrested here, charged with being one of the gang of Molty Magnires who murdered Superintendent smith at Jeanwille, Penn., November 3, 1863.

New-Orleans, Dec. 30.—Curtis, alias Roy, charged with the aduction of a young lady from Baltimore, is identicled as John T. Charton, a confidence man who recently reaped rich harvest in Cinciputati in the role of conductor and pasenger agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rainroad. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There have been recently several cases of accidental shooting here, the sinforers supposing their pistols were not loaded. The latest case was yesterday, the victim being a youth of sixteen years. His playmates saw him put a pistol to his head, wondering, he said, how it would feel at the same time pulling the trigger. The load was ignited and the ball entered his forehead, killing him instabily. RUSSIA UNYIELDING.

BRITISH MEDIATION RESENTED. THE SURPENDER OF NISSA DEEMED IMMINENT.
While Prince Gortschakoff maintains a prodent reserve on Russian policy the Russian agency, a new bureau of recent impor-tance, which speaks semi-officially, declares that English mediation is regarded as an unfriendly act by Russia. In London it is stated semiofficially that the Sultan will be compelled to sue for peace himself. Anxiety and agitation are again General Ewing. Thompson was warned to leep out of manifested throughout England on account the fight, but this he disregarded. Suit was brought of the critical state of affairs in Turkey the ambiguous course of the Governfor will be asked to sanction the occupation

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

extremity of the Dardanelles.

A FREE FIGHT RETWEEN THE SUPPORTERS OF RUS-SIA AND TURKEY-THE LONDON PRESS ON ENG-LAND AS A MEDIATOR.

Two meetings of workingmen were held in Trafalgar-square, yesterday. One was pro-Turkish and the other anti-Turkish. Seven thousand persons were present. The meetings resulted in a free fight, lasting an hour. The police interfered, and two arrests were made. Nobody of importance was

THE GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO BE DISCREET. Commenting on the announcement that England is to mediate between Russia and Turkey, The

Times says:

It is important that the Government should conduct negotiations in a spirit absolutely free from partisanship. We are not parties to the present contest. As mediators, our essential duty is to convey a message from one Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with which we have no quarrel to another Power with our contest as a friendly intermediary, and not as rulers of the Indian Empire. To take a side with one of the two Powers which we must bring into contact would simply be to make our mission useless, and destroy the prospect of peace. Our Government will have to ascertain whether Russia is willing to open negotiations, and what are ner conditions of peace. It will then have to effer Turkey such advice as may seem proper, and to present her answer. It may have to reason in an earnest spirit with both bellizerents in order to secure a common ground. It may be obliged to urge the Porte, on the one hand, to be wise is time, and Russia, on the other, not to demand such terms as would good the Turks to desperate courses, and thus multiply the perils of Europe. While a needator may seem to act as the advocate new of one Power, and new of another, the arguments must be distated purely by a spirit of conclination. No doubt, the Government would have to consider the interests of England; but the presentation of them would come in good time, and there is not the eightest reason to fear they will be neglected.

The Daily News, which is Liberal and anti-Turkish,

comments as follows:

The Ottoman Government declares its desire that negotiations for peace may be brought about on the present hasts of Lacis, and as its professions must be accepted as sincere, the public will wish it success in its new policy. It cannot be necessary to point out that even upon the most limited interpretation of the office it has assumed, the Queen's Government has assumed a task of great delicate. The present war primarily concerts Rassia and Turkey, but the Eastern question is one which most be considered by Europe. By its present action, our Government has taken upon itself the character of an intercessor for one unfortunate belilizerent, while acting also officiously for Europe; but at has to narmonize this new character with declarations which it has repeatedly made, and with a whole course of conduct of which the least that can be said is, that it has not prepared the world for the part it has now undertaken to play. On her Majesty's Ministers may very much depend whether the Eastern question shall be now settled, at least for many years to come, or this war be followed by a mere true, the profule to a war even creater and more dissistrous than that of which we are now spectators. We are bound to hope that they will prove equal to their responsibilities.

GERMANY SYMPATHIZES WITH RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DESPONDENT. The Post publishes the following in official form: We are sorry to gather that there is little prospect of England's offers of mediation being accepted at

St. Petersburg. Russia seems disposed to rely on WHAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INTENDS

The London Observer says:

The London Observer says:

We believe the Government, up to a recent date, intended, immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament, to introduce a series of resolutions defining certain general principles in regnet to the attitude of Enchand on the Eastern question and the Risse-Turkish War, specifying the mode in which those principles were to be applied. If Parliament approved the resolutions the Government meant to occupy (dollped), not as an act of hostility, but to obtain a vantage ground with a view to peace negotiations. How fur this programme may still be fulfilled, of course, depends upon the next fortnight's events.

SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN OPINIONS. LONDON, Dec. 30, 1877.

The St. Petersburg New Times reprod sees various eports current in foreign newspapers that England intends to occupy certain points in the East, among others, Gallipoli, Constantinople and Batum, The New Times considers that the occupation of Constantinople or Batum would be equivalent to a declaration of war.

The semi-official Russian agency says:

The semi-official Russian agency says:

The report that Esgland has notified the Powers of her intention to occupy certain stations in the East is incorrect. The English Government has simply expressed to the Russian Cabinet its apprehension that a Bassian occupation of Constantinopie, though merely provisional, would be compelled to take certain precautionary measures. The British Government has not specified what the measures would be ounded to be able to be close cited by the New Times, as it would be impossible to take such measures without a declaration of war.

Relative to the reports concerning English mediation, the Russian agency points out that, according to Internetional law, mediation is only possible when solicited by both billigerents. Russia, though always ready to listen to any overtures which the Porte might address to her direct, has never done anything to show she had any intention of accept-

THE AGITATION IN ENGLAND. PARLIAMENT TO BE ASKED TO VOTE MORE MONEY

FOR NAVAL AND MILITARY PURPOSES-FEARS MANIFESTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL COM-MIT THE COUNTRY TO WAR-FULL EXPLANATIONS TO BE DEMANDED IN PARLIAMENT-THE QUEEN

AND LORD BEACONSFIELD ACTING IN HARMONY. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Once more England finds herself plunged suddenly into a state of anxiety and agitation. The recent Cabinet Councils have resulted in a determination that Parliament shall meet for business on the 17th of January, some three weeks earlier than usual, and the Ministerial organs are permitted to announce that the Commons will be asked to grant a vote of money in order to defray the expenses of such an increase of armament as the present state of Europe demands. How much money, and what armament, and what will be done with the armament, are questions left shrouded in that mystery with which Lord Beaconsfield delights to sarround his most momentous and most trivial decisions. It is not even certain that he has taken a decision, or any other decision beyond that which he took at the outset of the negotiations which preceded the war; the decision to cast the lot of England with the Turk whenever, and to whatever extent, it could be done without the risk of a political convulsion at home, and his own downfall. I need not remind you how often he has tried to give effect to that purpose; how often he has shrunk back before the opposition and indignation which foiled for the time his profligate policy; nor how steadily he has clung to his plan in the face of successive rebuffs. I have commented on this believe are in peril.

tenacity as the leading trait of Lord Beaconsfield's character, and predicted at the end of each crisis that another would be created as soon as circum-stances seemed to offer a fresh chance of success.

The fall of Plevna and the demonstrated ability of the Russians to crush the Turks have roused some excitement among certain sections of the English people, and this it is of which Lord Beaconsfield takes advantage. It is nothing to him that the distressed nation sees its hopes of reviving prosperity dispelled in a moment; that trade suffers, stocks fall, and something like a panic sets in all over the

Continent. Like President Johnson and Marshal MacMahon, he has a policy, and this policy he pursues to the end-whether the end be a lasting injury to his country or his own humiliation.

Opinious are much divided as to what Parliament will really be asked to do when it assembles. The of Gallipoli, a port at the northwest assertion about the grant of money to be voted may mean much or little. The sending of the British fleet to Besika Bay, and of the 3,000 troops to Malta, meant at one moment active intervention in behalf of Turkey; at another, mere convenience of communication with the British Ambassador at Constantinople in the one case, and filling up the complement of the Mediterranean garrisons in the other. All depends on the amount of the demand, and the revelation of its object. There are Liberals who fear that Lord Beaconsfield may profit by the interval to do or say something which may irrevocably commit England to war; and that Parliament will have no choice but to sanction this something. The alarm is already sounded, and remonstrances begin to come in from the country-from Manchester first of all, though it is but twenty-four hours since the news was known. There are others who believe that no definite resolve has been taken, but it is hoped the Russians will have committed themselves before the middle of January to a movement south of the Balkans, which may be represented as a menace to Constantinople and a peril to British interests. There is a third party which believes that the dissensions in the Cabinet have proved now, as before, irreconcilable, and that Parliament is really summoned as umpire between Lord Beacons that dissensions will be admitted to exist; still less that a formal or informal appeal will be made to the expected. Seflor Covarubus has been appointed Envoy Legislature to settle the dispute which paralyses to Central America. The newspapers urge a close all the Executive. It means simply that members are expected to bring word what they and their constituents will support, and what they will not, and that unanimity in the Cabinet is to be secured by the surrender of Lord Beaconsheld if the protests from the country prove too strong, or by the adhesion of Lord Salisbury to a "vigorous" policy if a passion for war can meantime be kindled. In any case, the summons for the 17th is a notification to Russia that England is not to be left out of any settlement of the Eastern question—just such a piece of safe swagger as we have heard before now from Lord Beaconsheld in an after-dinner speech at the Guildhall.

But for the menace and the punic, the Liberals and the non-Mohammedan majority of the English people would welcome the early assembling of Parlianent. In the Autumn of last year they unavailingly demanded it as a safeguard against diplomatic plots. There is still a compact Tory majority, but it taking a leap in the dark when war with Kussia is in question. All through the heated and confused debates of last session, the House idea of neutrality. It will not abandon it without cause shown. One would like to see the Minister who should venture to tell the House, as it was told yesterday morning by a renegade Liberal newspaper, that it is not called together to debate and deliberate, but to do whatever "the Queen's Cabinet" shall bid. The one thing certain in the midst of all the conjectures thrown out is this: that Parliament will grant no money and sanction no war without fell knowledge and free debate, in which the country will take part. It is equally certain-it has been proved by the

ourse of events-that the country has approved the policy of neutrality to which its representatives adhered. The Government have recognized thathave asserted it by the mouths of different Ministers. It is not a mouth since Lord Derby repeated to a deputation of Anglo-Turks, with Lord Strathe modify the policy of the Government-that policy of conditional neutrality which had been distinctly formulated for the benefit of the Russians in the "torpedo" dispatch. Before the Government can successfully appeal to Parliament to support a crusade in behalf of the Crescent, it will have to explain what has happened' since the first of December to require or justify the abandonment of neutrality and recourse to hostilities, or to steps probably involving hostilities. The fall of Plevna has happened, but that was foreseen. Turkey has issued an invitation to Europe to mediate, but offers no fresh guarantees; she simply repeats the hypocritical professions with which she rejected the proposals of the Conference. The fortune of war has gone against her, and she wants to escape paying her stake. This too was anticipated. Germany and Austria have rejected the appeal. Did anybody ever suppose they would do otherwise? Yet this is all which the most ingenious supporters of the Government can allege as a reason for a change of attitude on the part of England. It, plainly, is not enough. There is nothing in all this to arouse popular feeling. Knowing that, Lord Beaconsfield has in some

measure prepared the ground beforehand by invok ng-not for the first time-the personal influence of the Queen. He is the greatest political impresario of modern times. His love of stage effect breaks out on every great occasion. Like other imaginative men, he believes that the most prosaic people are never so quickly touched as by an appeal to the imagination. Such an appeal he has made. The Queen's visit last week to Hughenden was arranged, beyond all doubt, with a view to the Cabinet meetings, the summoning of Parliament, the final effort to plunge this country into war for Turkey. It was meant to signify to the country, in a way which the simplest ould understand, the perfect accord existing between the Sovereign and her chief Minister. It has loug been known that the Queen liked Lord Beacons field personally. It has long been suspected that he ingratiated himself at court by ready submission to the Queen in matters in which other Ministers had proved less pliant. The Queen's strongest pussion is love of power. To all the remaining prerogatives of the crown she clings fast. If the extent of her control in certain departments, notably in foreign affairs, had not been well known before, the astonishing revelations in the third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's biography of her late husband would have proved it. Lord Palmerston was hated because he would not yield to her in all points. Mr. Gladstone has always been an object of some dislike to the Queen because he, too, showed, though in a different way and on different subjects, a sturdy independence, and a resolute determination to submit to no royal encroachments on popular and parliamentary rights, And on this Turkish question, Her Majesty and Lord Beaconsfield have been at one from the beginning. The whole influence of the Court will be exerted in behalf of war, or, if not directly for war, for a policy of defiance to Russia which will lead straight to collision. And what Lord Beaconsfield hopes is that the goodwill of the Queen, shown in this unusual, almost unprecedented way, by the Hughenden visit, may conciliate popular support enough for his mad projects to overawe the good-sense of the country, and sacrifice its real interests to those imaginary interests which he would have England THE RUSSIAN INVASION. THE SERVIANS ADVANCING.

NISSA LIKELY TO SURBENDER-PIROT CAPTURED. BELGRADE, Dec. 30, 1877. The garrison of Nissa seems inclined to surren

der, and negotiations have been opened for capitu BELGRADE, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1877. The Servian troops have captured Pirot-a town about thirty-five English miles southeast of Nissa-

twenty-three cannon and 1,000 ritles. THE RUSSIANS APPROACHING SOPHIA.

with a quantity of guns and ammunition, including

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31, 1877. The Russians are approaching Sophia, and the au-

thorities have ordered the inhabitants to leave. A Bucharest telegram says that there must have been terrible suffering among the Turkish prisoners and their escort who were on their way to Bucharest during the snowstorm.

MUKHTAR LEAVES ERZERUM.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31, 1877; Mukhtar Pasha has left Erzerum. One account states that he has been recalled to Constantinople; another that he has taken com mand of a small force in the field with which he will endeavor to keep his communications open. Ismail Hakki Pasha is in command of Erzerum. The Russians have suspended the concentration of troops against that place on account of the snow. They are making roads by tunnelling through the snow.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINESE PROGRESS IN KASHGAR.

Sr. Perensuung, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1877, Official intelligence has been received here announcing the success of the Cuinese troops in Kashgar. They had fortified Touchtongaran and Aska, two strong strategical points. The inhabitants were declag in terror into Russian territory.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mexico, Dec. 23.-General Ogazon, Minister of War, has resigned, and General Manuel Gonzales has been appointed in his stead. Other Cabluet changes are ance of the Hispano-American Republics against North-

LA VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 30.-Ex-President Grantlan ed on Saturday. He tack lunches with the Duke and Indicess of Edinburgh, and direct with the Governor. A gala performance of opens was given in hence of the General in the evening.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—George Winks & Co.,

one of the oldest and largest dry good importing houses in the city, have failed. Liabilities, 7300,000. Their assets will pay 75 cents on the dollar. seen formed to construct a railway from a point on the a nada Central Railway to Lake Mipplesing, thence to be eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Hallway.

London, Dec. 31 .- Henry Stanley, the

THE FIRE RECORD.

LARGE FIRE IN WESTERLY, R. L. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Dec. 30 .- A fire was discovered at 10:45 o'clock to-night in the lower story of E. G. Champlain & Co.'s large block on Mainst, in the town of Westerly, R. I. A heavy northeast wind

famed the flames, and at last accounts the whole block of fifty feet front, having three stores, was burned. Assistance has been asked from New London.

Later.—N. H. Langworthy's block is also burned, and a two-story brick building owned by Samuel A. Chu

AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.-LOSS 800,000.

St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 30 .- A fire broke out at Valuev's shoe manufactory, on Waterloo-st., this morning, and burned eleven buildings. The total loss will reach \$60,000. The following are the insurance lesses, some only partial:

Two hundred men are thrown out of employment,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JAMAICA, L. I. The most destructive fire that has visited famaica for years, occurred yesterday morning. Soon sis. Before the Fire Department could get to work, the flames had made such headway that there was no hope flames had made such headway that there was no hope of saving the building, and attention was given to preventing the destruction of the adounts property. The flames swept along the block fronting on Fultanest, until five dwellings, in addition to the store, were consumed. The dwellings were occupied respectively by bandel Gracie, Benjamin Sweet, Misse Tasker, William scouble, William targenter, William Ladiam and Mrs. Dougaty, who succeeded in saving all their furniture, None of the stock in the store was saved. The total loss is about \$12,000, partly covered by insurance in the Phenix, Gien's Falls, and other companies. The buildings were all frame, and some of them very old, but all well constructed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN BAXTER-ST.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning, on the first floor of the three-story brick build-ing at No. 8 Buxter-st. The building is occupied as a clothing store by Jacob Levy. The damage to the stock was \$1,000; to the building, \$500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

OTHER FIRES.

Dennisport, Mass., Dec. 30.—The building owned by Donne Kelly was burned last evening. It was occupied by G. H. Kelly, dry goods, who loses \$6,500, and H. S. F. Lears, hardware, \$2,500. Loss on building, \$1,000.

Tolebo, Dec. 30 .- A fire at Napoleon, Ohio, yesterday, originating in the grocery of f. Bockleman, destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, occupied as a furniture store, grocery, meat market restaurant and salcons. Loss, \$15,090; insurance, \$8,700.

THE BRAZIL RAILROAD CONTRACT. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.-The contractors

for the Brazil Railroad received a telegram last night from the Brazilian Secretary of State stating that colored men would not be permitted to enter the Empire as ipart of the working force of the contractors. This was a final answer to inquiries made by contractors, and will necessitate certain changes. Colonel Jamison will leave here to-morrow in the steamship Mercedita for Rio Janeiro. His force numbers 250 men, of whom 100 are sappers.

A DECISION UNLIKE JUDGE HUMPHREY'S. CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 30 .- Judge Clayton has decided that Representative Bullard is not privileged from arrest. Bullard claimed that when arrested for embezzing the funds of a building association that has was on his way to Harrisburg to attend the session of the Legislature and that he was therefore exempted from arrest.

FAILURES IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Dec. 30.-The Stephen P. Lunt

smelting and refining establishment, at Evanston, Ill., has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$105,000, and the assets \$83,000. Herman Schwab, cigar dealer of Evanston, has also gone into bankruptcy. His habilities are \$26,000, and assets about \$7,000.

SALE OF BLACK HILL MINES. DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 29,-The Golden

Gate Mining Company to-day, sold their four mines; the

e England
G. W. S.

California capitalists, for the sum of \$400,000. This is
the heaviest mining transaction that has occurred in the Farther Descent, Golden Gate, Justice, and Belcher, to